IN THE CLAIMS

The following list of claims replaces all previous versions:

1. (Currently Amended) Method of producing polyesters, comprising a crystallisation of a polyester material, wherein the crystallisation is carried out in the presence of a gas with a dew point of (less than or equal to) ≤ approximately -10 °C, wherein the dew point of the gas is set in dependence of the desired rise of I.V.

2. (Original) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the dew point lies in the range from approximately -10 °C to approximately -85 °C.

3. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the gas comprises air, nitrogen or a mixture of them.

4. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 3, wherein the gas comprises nitrogen.

5. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the intrinsic viscosity I.V. of the polyester material during the crystallisation rises by approximately 0 to approximately 0.11 dl/g.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the crystallisation is carried out at temperatures of approximately 150 °C to approximately 230 °C

8. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the temperature during the crystallisation is continuously increased by up to approximately 20 °C.

9. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the crystallisation is carried out for up to approximately 10 h.

10. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the crystallisation is carried out in at least two stages.

11. (Original) Method according to Claim 10, wherein the 1st stage of the crystallisation is carried out at a lower temperature than the 2nd stage of the crystallisation.

12. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 10, wherein the 1st stage of the crystallisation is carried out at a temperature of approximately 150 °C to approximately 210 °C and the 2nd stage of the crystallisation is carried out at a temperature of approximately 180 °C to approximately 230 °C.

13. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 10, wherein the 1st stage of the crystallisation is carried out for up to approximately 2 h and the 2nd stage for up to approximately 8 h.

14. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 10, wherein the 1st stage of the crystallisation is carried out using a gas flow under turbulence.

15. (Original) Method according to Claim 14, wherein the 1st stage of the crystallisation is carried out in a fluidised bed reactor.

16. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 10, wherein in the 2nd stage of the crystallisation the polyester material ~~(i)~~ flows (i) under mechanical disturbance and the gas in counterflow, (ii) under mechanical disturbance and the gas in uniflow and (iii) without mechanical disturbance and the gas in uniflow.

17. (Original) Method according to Claim 16, wherein the 2nd stage of the crystallisation is carried out in a shaft crystalliser.

18. (Currently Amended) Method for the production of a polyester formed body, comprising a crystallisation of a polyester material, wherein the crystallisation is carried out in the presence

of a gas with a dew point of (less than or equal to) ≤ approximately -10 °C and wherein the dew point of the gas is set in dependence of the desired rise of I.V., and producing a polyester formed body.

19. (Original) Method according to Claim 18, wherein the polyester formed body is selected from the group consisting of bottles, films, filaments, fibres and technical high strength threads.

20. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 18, wherein polyester material is used without carrying out a solid state polycondensation in a following reaction stage for the production of the polyester formed bodies.

21. (New) Method according to claim 1, wherein the desired increase in I.V. is
(i) about 0 dl/g to about 0.02 dl/g and the dew point of the gas is set to about -10°C to about -20°C;
(ii) about 0.02 dl/g to about 0.04 dl/g and the dew point of the gas is set to about -15°C to about -25°C;
(iii) about 0.04 dl/g to about 0.06 dl/g and the dew point of the gas is set to about -20°C to about -40°C;
(iv) about 0.06 dl/g to about 0.08 dl/g and the dew point of the gas is set to about -30°C to about -55°C; or
(v) about 0.08 dl/g to about 0.1 dl/g and the dew point of the gas is set to about -45°C to about -75°C.

22. (New) Method according to claim 1, wherein the crystallization of a polyester material comprises at least a first stage and a second stage, wherein the first stage of the crystallization is carried out at a lower temperature than the second stage, and wherein the first stage and the second stage are carried out in the presence of the gas with the dew point of (less than or equal to) ≤ approximately -10 °C, the dew point of the gas being set in dependence of the desired rise of I.V.

23. (New) Method according to claim 1, wherein setting the dew point of (less than or equal to) ≤ approximately -10 °C comprises mixing the gas with a moistened gas.

24. (New) Method according to claim 1, wherein setting the dew point of (less than or equal to) ≤ approximately -10 °C comprises dividing a moist gas from a stage in the production of polyesters into a first flow and a second flow, drying the first flow, and combining the first flow and the second flow.